JUST EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

The Anniversary Revives Interest in Struggle of That Time.

THE *Globe* of this morning contains the following which will be of interest to old as well as young Canada: Eighty years ago to-day the British forces won a victory at Stoney Creek which was the turning point in the American invasion in the war of 1812. The importance of the engagement may be understood when one remembers that atthat time the Americans were in possession of Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara river, and the whole Niagara peninsula. Two months before they had taken Toronto, then York. And, while the whole western peninsula was threatened with a force comparatively great, the fate of the Province depended on the issue. Mr. E. B. Biggar, of this city, has taken much interest in the unwritten history of the engagement. He was born a few miles from the scene of the battle, and in early youth had an opportunity of hearing the story often told by those who had fought in that night attack, and those who had anxiously awaited the result. It is with pardonable pride that he tells how the British force of 704 men defeated the American army, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 3 500.

On the night of June 5th the Americans, having advanced from the neighborhood of Grimsby, pitched their camp in the valley on the open space formed by the dry bed of the river, just above the present village of Stoney Creek. On Burlington Heights, seven miles away, lay the small British force under General Vincent. Colonel Harvey, who deserves to be ranked next to Sir Isaac Brock among the heroes of the war, made a reconnaissance in the direction of the American camp early in the night. Having found their forces so disposed as to leave them open to a succeseful night attack, he proposed to the general to head an assault immediately. Such an assault was their only chance, as the morning would expose the weakness of the British force, and the defence on Burlington Heights would be useless against the American army. It so happened that one of the farmers in the neighborhood obtained the countersign, and, with this advantage, the small band of British marched stealthily down to the attack. It was dark and murky, the clouds were heavy, and occasional gleams of sheet lightning illumined the horizon, but the air bore the dry warmth of a June night. It was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning when the British approached the American sentinels. The first was bayoneted. The second shared the same fate. The third succeeded in discharging his musket, but the British were close on the camp, and rushed to the assault, their wild shouts mingling with the yells of a small band of Indians. The Americans had been sleeping on their arms in anticipation of a night attack. But, in the sound sleep that follows a march of twenty miles, they never fully recovered from the first wild surprise. The whole story of that confused night attack can never be told. A party of the British charged up the hill, bayonsted the artillery men, who had planted their cannon to sweep the main road, and turned the guns on their foes. In the darkness friends were often mistaken for foes, and once a detachment of the American artillery charged through their own lines of infantry. Early in the fight the British general was unhorsed and lost in the darkness, and the command devolved on Col. Harvey, who was from the first the leading spirit in the fight. Fearing that the daylight would disclose the smallness of his force, he withdrew to Burlington Heights before dawn. The Americans retired toward the Niagara frontier, and continued their retreat, even after having been joined by a large body of reinforcements. The bravery and tactical skill of Col. Harvey had saved the Province, and a short time afterwards the Niagara Peninsula was abandoned by the Americans. The survivors of that memorable fight are now very few, and it is to be regretted that Col. Harvey, the hero of Stoney Creek, is not more familiarly known to Canadian readers. He afterwards received deserved promotion, and became Governor of Newfoundland, and subsequently of Nova Scotia.

(Hamilton Times – June 6, 1893)

Niagara Frontier, 11th May, 1814.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Sir,

I beg leave to call the attention of the public, thro' the medium of your paper, to the following statement of the many and highly important services of the Newfoundland Regt. since the commencement of the Contest with America: at the same time I shall offer a few remarks on the neglect and injustice with which that Corps has been invariably treated. I assert, without the smallest hesitation, that no body of men were ever more justly entitled to the approbation of their Country, than the soldiers of this truly meritorious young Corps. If some of the services on which it has been employed, have been less brilliant than those for which more favoured Regiments were selected, it must be allowed that they have not been less hazardous or attended with fewer hardships and fatigues.

At the commencement of the present War the effective strength of the Newfoundland Regt. was about 500 men. Five Companies were stationed in Upper-Canada, and destributed as follows:—

ON LAKE ONTARIO.

1 Capt. 1 Subn.	& 50 men	in the *R. George*
1 Subn.	& 40 do.	do. *Earl Moira*
1 Subn.	& 15 do.	do. *Gloster*
1 Subn.	& 15 do.	do. *Regent*

ON LAKE ERIE.

1 Subn.	& 40 men	in the Q. *Charlotte*
1 Subn.	& 20 do.	do. *Ly. Prevost*
1 Subn.	& 20 do.	do. *Hunter.*

I believe I am right in this statement, but its correctness can be ascertained by referring to the Monthly Returns, which will show the situation of the Regt. to have been, during the summer of 1812, nearly as follows:—

a Detachment stationed at *Quebec*	40 men
a do. do. at *Prescott*	50 do.
on the Niagara Frontier	100 do.
at Kingston and on board the fleet & gun boats on *Lake Ontario.*	230 men
at Amherstburg & on board the fleet and gun boats on *Lake Erie.*	80 do.

The disadvantages resulting from such a divided state must be apparent to every unprejudiced mind, and yet there can be little doubt of the Newfoundland Regt. having been instrumental in defending our whole frontier from Prescott to Fort Detroit. A little enquiry will satisfy the public on this head, and show clearly that they have fought and bled in defence of almost every post we have in the Upper Country. On the Lakes they have also combatted for their country against a superior *Foe*, and with the ascendancy on Lake Erie, they lost many of their best and bravest Soldiers.

It will be seen and acknowledged, that, notwithstanding this Corps was divided into so many detachments, and in many instances removed from under the command of its own officers; denied the opportunity which all other corps had of acting together and gaining a name, they have undergone and suffered a great deal for their country, have repeatedly bled in its cause, and sacrificed near two-thirds of its numbers. And after all, remotored, when their gallant conduct not only in the field, but on a strange element, merited applause. This is too hard to a just country to look for justice; when a soldier behaves well in the field, and does his duty to his King and Country, he deserves his reward; their approbation is all he seeks, and indeed all the recompence that can await him, and his efforts to obtain ought not to be slighted or pass unnoticed. To him Reputation is every thing; and without it, life is unworthy of possession.

I will now proceed to state the different services on which the Newfoundland Regt. has been employed.

And, First, on the 16th Augt. 1812, a detachment, consisting of 60 men, under Captain Muckler, with Lieutenants Bulver, Garden, and Kerr, served under the much regretted General Brock at the capture of Fort Detroit, and in all the affairs which preceded the reduction of that post. Here it must be noticed that this detachment were engaged in every thing which took place in the Western District from the commencement of the War to the loss of our fleet on Lake Erie. Prior to the capture of the Fo

charge in Territory they were either in vessels or gun-boats in continual brushes with the Enemy. No sooner had the British flag waved over the Fortress of Detroit than they were once more embarked in the fleet, which was sent to hover over and annoy the Enemy's coast, on which harassing service they were kept until the close of the season. They were then disembarked and took the field on the approach of Harrison's army; thus enduring double the hardships and privations of other Troops; for it is a well known fact that whilst the 41st Regt. were lying in ample quarters at Amherstburg and Detroit, the Newfoundland Regt. was scouring the Lake, with the plank for their bed.

On the 10th Sept. 1812 a detachment of about 80 men, after guarding Hull's army to Lachine were returning to Kingston with 50 batteaux loaded with Ordnance and other valuable Stores, and attacked by a strong party of the enemy at the Presqu'isle. Major Heathcote commanded this detachment, and notwithstanding the many illiberal things which have been said respecting him, made the same dispositions that any prudent officer would have done under the like circumstances. The enemy's object was to have captured the Stores, and surely some small degree of merit must be attached to that commander, who with one third of the enemy's force, not only defeated the attempt, but captured one of his boats, which was boarded and taken possession of, under a heavy fire, by about a dozen of the 49th and Newfoundland under Lieut. Bulger & Lieut. McDonald of the Militia. The conduct of Captain Skinner on this day is represented as having been gallantly conspicuous. This account was given to me by a civilian of respectable character who was an eye witness.

When the enemy made a fruitless attempt in November 1812 to take or destroy H. M. S. Royal George, Lieut. Armstrong and Bulger were serving with a detachment of the Newfoundland Regt: on board her. And behaved in the most gallant and determined manner. They lost one of their best soldiers in this affair.

In the month of October 1812. H. M. S. Detroit was boarded in the night and carried by a strong force of the enemy. She was defended in a manner that did honor to her Commander Mr. Rollet. Ensign Kerr with a small detachment of the Newfoundlands were serving on board her at the time, and fought with the most determined obstinacy, until overpowered. Mr. Kerr was very dangerously wounded, and many of his men fell in the conflict.

A very spirited thing was performed in the fall of 1812, by two Boats from the Royal George on Lake Ontario; one manned by Seamen, under Mr. Smith; the other by a party of Soldiers of the Newfoundlands headed by that ever active officer Lieut. Bulger. Receiving intelligence of two armed Schooners lying in the Genesee River, they quitted the ship at sun-set, and after rowing near twenty miles, reached the mouth of the River about day-light. They proceeded immediately about half a mile up it, where they found one Schooner, which they boarded and brought away, notwithstanding it was in the power of the enemy, who had lined the hill with Militia-men, to have destroyed the whole party. It was afterwards ascertained that a party of the 13th U. States Regt. were within a few miles of the place.

That gallant portion of the Newfoundland Regt. which had assisted in capturing Fort Detroit and the Niagara territory, and had been during the summer of 1812 actively employed on board vessels and gun boats, had another opportunity of acquiring fame in the action of the 22d January 1813, at French Town on the River Raisin, in which they bore a conspicuous part, which appears not only from their loss on that day, but from the testimony of officers who were present for out of 50 men they lost in killed & wounded 24, including one officer; Ensign Kerr a very gallant and meritorious young officer who was the only one killed on that occasion. And yet this brave little detachment, and its gallant commander Capt. Mockler had no credit given them. They were not even mentioned as having been there. I wish some of those who were witnesses of their conduct in that action, and there are enough both able and willing to do them justice would come forward and tell the world what troops behaved best on that day.

One company of the Newfoundland Regt. under Capt. Skinner, has been always stationed at Prescott in constant and continual [illegible] with the enemy at and near Ogdensburgh and has proved a source of great annoyance to [illegible] coast. At the attack made on [illegible] in February last a detached part of the advance under Lieut. Bulger of the 8th or Kings, were amongst the first that entered the enemy's battery, in this last instance again no mention was made of the Newfoundland, except in the list of killed and wounded.

Two flank companies of the Royal Newfoundland Regt. commanded by Captain Winter, Whelan &c were on the Niagara and during the affairs which took place there the summer of 1812 and the winter of 1813. And the Light company was amongst the troops that formed near Fort Erie to oppose Gen. Smith's army. It was their good fortune to be placed from October 1812 to May 1813 under the command of that much regretted officer Lieut. Colonel Bishop, whose confidence in them was such that he assigned them the defence of his batteries, opposite the American Post of Black Rock, from which only a stream of 500 yards divided them.

During the period they were in this harrassing duty, neither officer nor man took off his clothes at night, and the house they were quartered in was completely pierced with shot holes. The enemy cowardly like, frequently opening their batteries upon it in the night which occasioned some loss. At one time it was in contemplation to send those two companies to join the Right Division, but at the request of Colonel Bishop, they were allowed to remain under his command; the confidence he appeared to have in their gallantry, their subsequent conduct showed not to have been misplaced.

At one period an attack on Presqu'isle or Lake Erie was meditated, the execution of it was to have been entrusted to the Flank companies of the Newfoundland Regt. but abandoned in consequence of the enemy's movements, which indicated a speedy attack on Fort Erie and the batteries. Every disposition was made by Colonel Bishop to give them a warm reception. The Newfoundland companies were selected to oppose the landing and defend the batteries. On the night of the 16th March, the sentries, whose vigilance nothing could elude, discovered the enemy's boats, twenty-three in number and filled with men, in motion. A few moments would have brought them to our shore; no alarm guns were fired, all was still and quiet. About 10 or 15 yards from the beach, the officers commanding the flank companies viz. Captain Winter and Lieut. Bulger drew up their men, where they waited in anxious and eager suspense, to receive the enemy, fully determined to dash at them as they landed. And I am convinced from the heroism and intrepidity since displayed by those companies, that had the enemy persevered in his plan of crossing that night, they would have yielded up their lives on the threshold of their country, ere they had allowed him to make good his landing.

In defence of York the Newfoundland Regt. lost thirty men including one officer, killed and wounded, out of eighty men that composed the detachment stationed there. In this gallant but unsuccessful attempt to defend York, Lieut. Ingouville, and paymaster Cook distinguished themselves in a very handsome manner, particularly the former who was the last that quitted the batteries, when the enemy's column was within 100 yards of them.

On the 5th May at Fort Meigs on the Miami river, a detachment of the Newfoundland was engaged and suffered a good deal; here capt. Mockler, Lieut. Garden and Le Breton distinguished themselves.

On the 27th May, the landing of the enemy was opposed by the grenadier company of the Newfoundland Regt. under Captain Winter, Lieuts. Stewart and Armstrong, aided by a gallant little detachment of the Glengary regt. amidst a destructive fire of grape and canister from the enemy's fleet. The admirable manner in which they conducted themselves on that day will never be forgotten by the people on this frontier; who expressed their astonishment and regret that such heroic and gallant conduct should have been so little noticed. When the grenadiers went into action it consisted of 3 officers and 46 sergts rank and file—only one officer and 11 men came out untouched.

On the 29th May a detachment of the Newfoundland, under Lieut. Radenhurst, Gauvreau and Davis, were landed from H. M. fleet to assist in the attack on Sackett's Harbor. They had 22 men killed and wounded out of sixty ; and were noticed in the General Order issued on the return of the troops to Kingston thanking them for their conduct.

On the 6th June, the light company with the remains of the Grenadiers remained with General Vincent's army until after the battle of Stoney Creek and Beaver Dam. Immediately after the battle of Stoney Creek, our troops retired towards their cantonments and the Newfoundland detachments sent to occupy the scene of action, which however the enemy had not yet abandoned. Officers of this detachment Capt. Wohelan, Capt. Winter, Lieut. Garden, Bulger, and Armstrong. The Glengary detachment under that excellent officer Capt. Roxborough were also sent after the Newfoundland.

In June a detachment of the Newfoundland Regt. under Lieuts. Gauvreau, Radenhurst and Davis, served in the action with the enemy on board the squadron at the 40 Mile Creek. The same detachment was in the affair at the Sodus and also at Oswego, in which their conduct excited the applause of the naval commanders.

In the unfortunate affair of Goose Creek where Captain Mulcs lost his valuable life, there was detachment of the Newfoundland employed in the Gun boats ; here they had one man killed.

In August 1813 a detachment of the Newfoundland under the command of Lieuts. Bulger, Gauvreau, Radenhurst and Ens Davis served as [illegible] Sir James Yeo's fleet in [illegible] at the head of the Lake.

In the action off Genesee river, the same detachment under the same officers were engaged. And also on the memorable 28th September, when from Burlington Heights we saw the Wolfe's masts go.

In the hard fought engagement on Lake Erie ; there was a detachment of 90 men of the Newfoundland under the command of Lt. John Garden, serving on board Capt Barclay's fleet ; a great many of them were killed, more wounded, the rest made prisoners. Lieut Jas. Garden an officer of great promise, was killed on the deck of the Queen Charlotte.

In Nov. 1813 a division of Sir Jas. Yeo's fleet under the command of Capt. Mulcaster with some gun boats made an attack on the American army at French Bay, here there was also a considerable detachment of the Newfoundland, under Lieuts. Bulger, Gauvreau, Radenhurst and Davis, as well as on board the flottilla which under Capt. Mulcaster followed the American armament down the St. Lawrence.

I understand the remains of the Regt. to the number of 130 with the following officers viz. Capts. Mockler & Winter, Lieuts. Bulger Armstrong, Radenhurst, Ensigns Davis M'Clean, are sent to the upper end of Lake Huron, which I hope they will reach in time enough to take an active part, and then return to the Lower Province to receive the thanks of their countrymen.

I offer no apology for the length of this letter, and contains nothing but facts as well as dedicated. *A Friend to Truth and Merit*

(Montreal Herald – August 27, 1814)

Niagara Frontier, 11th May, 1814.
TO THE PRINTER OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,

I beg leave to call the attention of the public, [???] the medium of your paper, to the following statement of the many and highly important services of the Newfoundland Regt. since the commencement of the Contest with America ; at the same time I shall offer a few remarks on the neglect and injustice with which that Corps has been invariably treated. I assert, without the smallest hesitation, that no body of men were ever more justly entitled to the approbation of their Country, than the soldiers of this truly meritorious young Corps. If some of the services on which it has been employed have been less brilliant than those for which more favoured Regiments were selected, it must be allowed that they have not been less hazardous or attended with fewer hardships and fatigues.

At the commencement of the present War the effective strength of the Newfoundland Regt. was about 300 [?] men. Five Companies were stationed in Upper Canada, and destributed as follows :--

O N L A K E O N T A R I O.

1 Capt. 1 Subn. & 50 [?] men in the R. George

1 Subn. & 40 do. do. Earl Moria

1 Subn. & 15 do. do. Gloster

1 Subn. & 15 do. do. Regent.

O N L A K E E R I E.

1 Subn. & 40 in the Q. Charlotte

1 Subn. & 20 do. do. Ly Provost

1 Subn. & 20 do. do. Hunter.

I believe I am right in this statement, but as correctness can be ascertained [?] by referring to the Monthly Returns, which will show the situation of the Regt. to have been, buring the summer of 1812, nearly as follows :--

a Detachment stationed at Quebec 40 men

a do. do. at Prescott 50 [?] do.

on the Niagara Frontier 100 do.

at Kingston and on board the fleet } 230

& gun boats on Lake Ontario, } men

at Amherstburg & on board the fleet } 80

and gun boats on Lake Erie.} do.

The disadvantages resulting from such a divided state must be apparent to every unprejudiced mind, and yet there can be little doubt of the Newfoundland Regt. having been instrumental in defending our whole frontier from Prescott to Fort Detroit. A little enquiry will satisfy the public on this [head ?], and show clearly that they have fought and bled in defence of almost every post we have in the Upper Country. On the Lakes they have also combatted for their country against a superior Foe, and with the ascendancy on Lake Erie, they lost many of their best and bravest Soldiers.

It will be seen and acknowledged, that notwithstanding this Corps was divided into so many detachments, and in many instances removed from under command of its own officers ; denied the opportunity which all other corps had of acting together and [gain]ing a name, they have undergone and suffered a great deal for their country, have repeatedly bled in its cause, and sacrificed [near two-thirds] of its numbers. And after all [???]ed, when their gallant conduct not only in the field, but on a strange element, merited applause. This is too hard[?] [?] to a just country [th]ey look for justice ; when a soldier behaves well in the field, and does his duty to his King and Country, he deserves his reward ; their [approbation] is all he seeks, and indeed all the recompense that can await him, and his efforts to [obtain a ?] [ri ?]ght not to be slighted or [???]ed. To him Reputation is every thing ; and without it, life is unworthy of possession. I will now proceed to state the different services on which the Newfoundland Regt. has been employed.

And, First, on the 16th Aug. 1812, a detachment, consisting of 60 men, under Captain Mockler, with Lieutenants Bulger, Garden, and Kerr, served under the [much regretted ?] General Brock at the capture of Fort Detroit, and in all the [???] w[???], preceded the reduction of that post. Here it must be noticed that this detachment were engaged in every thing which took place in the Western District from the commencement of the War to the loss of our fleet on Lake Erie. Prior to the capture of the Michigan Territory they were either in vessels or gun-boats in continued [?] brushes with the Enemy. No [???] had the British flag waved over the fortress of Detroit than they were once more embarked in the fleet, which was sent to hover over and annoy the Enemy's coast, on which harassing service they were kept [until] the close of the season. They were then disembarked and took the field on the approach of Harrison's army ; thus enduring double the hardships and pri[vations ?]of other Troops ; for it is a well known fact that whilst the [???] regt. were lying [???] quarters at Amherstburg and Detroit, the Newfoundland Regt. was scouting the [lake], with the plank for their bed.

On the 10th Sept. 1812 a detachment of about 80 men, after guarding Hull's army to Lachine were returning to Kingston with 50 [?] Batteaux loaded with Ordnance and other valuable Stores, and attacked by a strong party of the enemy at the Presqu'isle. [???] commanded this detachment and [not]withstanding the many illiberal [things] which have been said respecting him, [made ?] the same [dispositions ?] that any prudent officer would have done under the like circumstances. The enemy's object was to [have ?] captured the Stores, and surely [???] of merit must be attached [?] to the commander, who with one third of the enemy’s force, not only defeated the attempt, but captured one of his boats, which was boarded and taken possession of, under a heavy fire, by about a dozen of the 49th and Newfoundland under Lieut. Bulger & Lieut. McDonald of the Militia. The conduct of Captain Skinner on this day is represented as having been gallantly conspicuous. The account was given to me by a civilian of respectable character who was an eye witness.

When the enemy made a fruitless attempt in November 1812 to take or destroy H. M. S. Royal George, Lieut. Armstrong and [unclear] were serving with a detachment of the Newfoundland Regt. on board her. [unclear] behaved in the most gallant and determined manner. They lost one of their best soldiers in this affair.

In the month of October 1812, H. M. S. Detroit was boarded in the night and carried by a strong force of the enemy. She was defended [?] in a manner that did honor to her Commander Mr. Rollet [?]. Ensign Kerr with a small detachment of the Newfoundlands were serving on board her at the time, and fought with the most determined obstinacy, and overpowered. Mr. Kerr was very dangerously wounded, and many of his men fell in the conflict.

A very spirited thing was performed in the fall of 1812, by two Boats [?] from the Royal George on Lake Ontario ; one manned by Seamen, under Mr. Smith ; the other by a party of Soldiers of the Newfoundlands headed by that ever active officer Lieut. BULGER. Receiving intelligence of two [??]med Schooners lying in the Gennessee River, they quitted the ship at sunset, and after rowing near twenty miles, reached the mouth of the River about day-light. They proceeded immediately about half a mile up it, where they found one Schooner, which they boarded and brought away, notwithstanding it was in the power of the enemy, who had [unclear] the hill with Militi-men, to have destroyed the whole party. It was afterwards ascertained that a party of the 12th U. States Regt. were within a few miles of the place.

That gallant portion of the Newfoundland Regt. which had assisted in capturing Fort Detroit and the Niagara territory, and had been during the summer of 1812 actively employed on board vessels and gun boats, had another opportunity of acquiring fame in the action of the 22d January 1813, at French Town on the River Raisin in which they bore [?] a conspicuous part, which appears not only from their loss on that day, but from the testimony of officers who were present for out of 50 [?] men they lost in killed & wounded 21 [?], including one officer ; Ensign Kerr a very gallant and meritorious [?] young officer who was the only one killed on that occasion. And yet this brave little detachment, and its gallant commander Capt. [Mockler ?] had no order [?] given them. They were not even mentioned as having been there. I wish some of those who were witnesses of their conduct in that action, and there are enough both able and willing to do them justice would come forward and tell the world what [troops behaved best on that day ?].

One company of the Newfoundland Regt. under capt. Skinner [?], his [???] always [????] Prescott in constant and [???] the enemy at and near Ogdens[burgh] [a line unclear] coast. At the attack made on [Ogdensburg]h in February last a [??]med part of the [advance ?] under Lieut. [???] of the [8th or] Kings, [???] amongst the first that entered the enemy battery, in this

[instance ?] [???] no mention was made of the Newfoundland, except in the list of killed and wounded.

The flank companies of the Royal Newfoundland Regt. commanded by Captain W[int]er, Whellan [???]ed on the [???] during the affairs which took place there [the summer ?] of 1812 and the winter of 1813. And the Light company was amongst the few troops that formed near Fort Erie to oppose Gen. Smith's army. It was their good fortune to be placed from October 1812 to May 1813 under the command of that much [regarded ?] officer Lieut. Colonel Bishop, whose con[fidenc]e in them was such that he [assi]gned them the defence of his batteries, opposite the American Post of Black Rock, from which only a stream of 500 yards divided them.

During the period they were in this harrassing duty, neither officer nor man took off his clothes at night, and the house they were quartered in was completely pierced with shot holes. The enemy cowardly like, frequently opening their batteries upon it in the night which occasioned some loss. At one time it was in contemplation to send those two companies to join the Right Division, but at the request of Colonel Bishop, they were allowed to remain under his command ; the confidence he appeared to have in their gallantry, their subsequent conduct showed [?] not to have been misplaced.

At one period an attack on Presquisle or Lake Erie was meditated, the execution of it was to have been entrusted to the Flank companies of the Newfoundland Regt. but abandoned in consequence of the enemy's movements, which indicated a speedy attack on Fort Erie and the batteries. Every d[????] was made by Colonel Bishop to give them a warm reception. The Newfoundland companies were selected to oppose the landing and defend the batteries. On the night of the 16th March, the sentries, whose vigilance nothing could elude, discovered the enemy's boats, twenty-three in number and filled with men, in motion. A few moments would have brought them to our shore; no alarm guns were fired, all was still and quiet. About 10 or 15 yards from the beach, the officers commanding the flank companies viz. Captain Winter and Lieut. Bulger drew up their men, where they waited in anxious and eager suspense, to receive the enemy, fully determined to dash at them the heroism and intrepidity since displayed by those companies, that had the enemy persevered in his plan of crossing that night, they would have yielded up their lives on the threshhold of their country, ere they had allowed him to make good his landing.

In defence of York the Newfoundland Regt. lost thirty men including one officer, killed and wounded, out of eighty men that composed the detachment stationed there. In this gallant but unsuccessful attempt to defend York, Lieut. Ingouville, and paymaster Cook distinguished themselves in a very handsome manner, particularly the former who was the last that quitted the batteries, when the enemy's column was within 100 yards of them.

On the 5th May at Fort Meigs on the Miami river, a detachment of the Newfoundland was engaged and suffered a good deal ; here capt. Mockler, Lieut. Gordon [?] and Le Breton distinguished themselves.

On the 27th May, the landing of the enemy was opposed by the grenadier company of the Newfoundland Regt. under Captain Winter, Lieuts. Stewart and Armstrong, and by a gallant little detachment of the Glengary regt. amidst a destructive fire of grape and cannister from the enemy's fleet. The admirable manner in which they conducted themselves on that day will never be forgotten by the people on this frontier ; who expressed their astonishment and regret that such heroic and gallant conduct should have been so little noticed. When the grenadiers went into action it consisted of 3 officers and 46 [?] sergts [&] rank and file--only one officer and 11 [?] men came out untouched.

On the 29th May a detachment of the Newfoundland, under Lieut. Radenhurst [?], Gauvereau [?] and Davis, were landed from H. M. fleet to assist in the attack on Sackett's Harbor. They had 22 men killed and wounded out of sixty ; and were not noticed in the General Order issued out on the return of the troops to Kingston thanking them for their conduct.

On the 6th June, the light company with the remains [?] of the Grenadiers remained with General Vincent's army until after the battle of Stoney Creek and Beaver Dam. Immediately after the battle of Stoney Creek, our troops retired towards their cantonments and the Newfoundland detachments sent to occupy the scene of action, which however the enemy had not yet abandoned. Officers of the detachment Capt. Wohelan, Capt. Winter, Lieut. Garden, Bulger, and Armstrong. The Glengary detachment under that excellent officer Capt. Roxborough were also sent after the Newfoundland.

In June a detachment of the Newfoundland Regt. under Lieuts. Gauverau, Radenhurst and Davis, served in the action with the enemy on board the squadron at the 40 Mile Creek. The same detachment was in the affair at the S[???]s and also at Oswego, in which their conduct excited the applause of the naval commanders.

In the unfortunate affair of Goose Creek, where Captain Milnes lost his valuable life, there was [a] detachment of the Newfoundland employed in the Gun boats ; here they had one man killed.

In August 1813 a detachment of the Newfoundland under the command of Lieuts. Bul[ger, Gaverau, Radenhurst and Ensign ?] Davis served as [line unclear] fleet in [line unclear] the hand [?] of the [???].

In the action off Gennessee river, the same detachment under the same officers, were engaged. And also on the [memorable ?] 28th September, when from Burlington Heights we saw the Wolfe's mast go.

In the hard fought engagement on Lake Erie ; there was a detachment of 90 men of the Newfoundland under the command of Lt. John Garden, serving on board Capt. Barclay's fleet ; a great many of them were killed, more wounded, the rest made prisoners. Lieut. Jas. Garden an officer of great promise, was killed on the deck of the Queen Charlotte.

In Nov. 1813 a division of Sir Jas. Yeo's fleet under the command of Capt. Mulcaster with some gun boats made an attack on the American army at French Bay, here there was also a considerable detachment of the Newfoundland, under Lieuts. Bulger, Gaverau, Radenhurst and Davis, as well as on board the flotilla which under Capt. Mulcaster followed the American [armament ?] down the St. Lawrence.

I understand the remains of the Regt. [???] the number of 130 with the following officer[s] viz. Capts. Mockler & Winter, Lieuts. Bulge[r,] Armstrong, Radenhurst, Ensigns Davis, M'Clean, are sent to the upper end of Lak[e] Huron, which I hope they will reach i[n] time enough to take an active part, and the[y] return to the Lower Province [to] receiveth [t]hanks of their countrymen.

I offer no apology for the length of this [???], and [contains ?] nothing but the facts well authenticated. A Friend to Truth and Merit.